UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/24
18 February 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

Forty-ninth session

REPORT OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ON ITS FIRST SESSION*

(31 January-11 February 1994)

* The present document is a mimeographed version of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development on its first session. The report of the Preparatory Committee on its second session will be issued as an addendum to the present document. The final version of the report will be issued as Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/49/24/Rev.1).

94-08568 (E) 130494 15/04/94

CONTENTS

Chapter		Paragraphs	Page
I.	ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS	1 - 16	4
	A. Opening and duration of the session	1 - 4	4
	B. Attendance	5 - 11	4
	C. Officers	12	7
	D. Agenda and organization of work	13 - 14	8
	E. Accreditation of non-governmental organizations in accordance with the rules for their participation set out in Preparatory Committee decision 2	15	8
	F. Documentation	16	8
II.	STATUS OF THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	17 - 53	9
III.	ANALYSIS OF THE CORE ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED BY THE SUMMIT AND POLICY MEASURES TO ATTAIN ITS OBJECTIVES IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 47/92	54 - 62	12
IV.	DRAFT PROVISIONAL RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE SUMMIT	63	14
V.	ARRANGEMENTS AND PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE SECOND SESSION OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE	64 - 70	15
VI.	ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE	71 - 73	16

Annexes

I.	Statement to the Preparatory Committee by the Secretary-General	17
II.	Summary by the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee	21
III.	Decisions adopted by the Preparatory Committee at its first session	29
IV.	Documents before the Preparatory Committee at its first session	37
V.	Informal papers before the Preparatory Committee at its first session under agenda item 4	39
	A. General remarks of the Group of 77 and China on elements for possible inclusion in the draft declaration and plan of action	39
	B. Group of 77 and China: Outline of the final declaration and plan of action	41

CONTENTS (continued)

		Page
	C. Proposal by the European Union: Elements to be included in the draft declaration of the Summit	45
	D. Proposal by Canada: An alternative approach that is more flexible and process-oriented	47
VI.	Note prepared by the Secretariat on elements mentioned for the draft declaration and draft programme of action	50

I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

A. Opening and duration of the session

1. The Preparatory Committee held its first session at United Nations Headquarters from 31 January to 11 February 1994. The Preparatory Committee held 12 meetings (1st to 12th) and a number of informal meetings.

2. The session was opened by the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee.

3. At the 1st meeting, on 31 January, the Secretary-General addressed the Preparatory Committee (see annex I).

4. At the same meeting, the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee made an introductory statement.

B. Attendance

5. The following States were represented:

Afghanistan
Albania
Algeria
Angola
Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bahamas
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belarus
Belgium
Belize
Benin
Bhutan
Bolivia
Botswana
Brazil
Brunei Darussalam
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chile
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Croatia
Cuba
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Estonia
Finland
France
Gambia
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Grenada
Guatemala
Guinea-Bissau
Guyana
Holy See
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kenya
Kuwait

Lao People's Democratic Republic
Latvia
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Malta
Marshall Islands
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Micronesia
Morocco
Myanmar
Namibia
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Romania
Russian Federation
Rwanda
Samoa
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Sri Lanka
Suriname
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet Nam
Yemen
Zambia
Zimbabwe

6. The following units and programmes of the United Nations were represented: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations International Drug Control Programme, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), World Food Programme (WFP), Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD).

7. The following specialized agencies were represented: International Labour Organization (ILO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Health Organization (WHO), World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

8. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented: Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation, Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, European Union, International Organization for Migration, Latin American Economic System (SELA) and Organization of African Unity (OAU).

9. The Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Human Development was represented.

10. The following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council were represented:

Category I: CARE International, Greek Orthodox Archdiocesan Council of North and South America, International Chamber of Commerce, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Council of Voluntary Agencies, International Council of Women, International Council on Social Welfare, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, International Movement ATD Fourth World, International Organization of Consumers Unions, International Save the Children Alliance, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Rotary International, Society for International Development (SID), Soroptimist International, Women's International Democratic Federation, World Assembly of Youth (WAY), World Confederation of Labour;

Category II: ActionAid, American Association of Retired Persons, American Association of Jurists, Anglican Consultative Council, Arab Lawyers Union, Baha'i International Community, Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), Christian Children's Fund, Inc., Church World Service, Inc., Commonwealth Medical Association, Conference of European Churches (CEC), Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations (CBJO), Defense for Children International Movement, Disabled People's International, Emmaus International Association, European League for Economic Cooperation, Global Education Associates, Habitat International Coalition, Indigenous World Association, International Architects Designers Planners for Social Responsibility (ARC - Peace), International Association for Religious Freedom (IARF), International Association of Schools of Social Work, International Astronautical Federation, International Council for Education of the Visually Handicapped, International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres, International Federation of Social Workers, International Federation on Aging, International Federation Terre des Hommes, International Fellowship Reconciliation, International Human Rights Law Group, International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples, International Social Service, Inuit Circumpolar Conference, Italian Centre of Solidarity, Latin American Council of Catholic Women, Latin American Federation of Associations of Relatives of Disappeared Detainees, Lutheran World Federation, National Wildlife Federation, Organization of Islamic Capitals and Cities, OXFAM, Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association, Pathways to Peace (PTP), Pax Christi, International Catholic Peace Movement, The Planetary Society, Rehabilitation International, Service, Justice and Peace in Latin America, Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund (SCLDF), Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues (SPSSI), South American Commission for Peace, Regional Security and Democracy, Trickle Up Program, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Blind Union, World Conference on Religion and Peace, World Federation of Methodist Women (WFMW), World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, World Vision International;

Roster: B'nai B'rith International Council, Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University, Catholic International Education Office, Center of Concern, FIAN - Foodfirst Information and Action Network, Friedrich Ebert Foundation,

International Association of Charities, International Association of Students in Economics and Management, International Association of the Soap and Detergent Industry, International Committee of Catholic Nurses, International Council of Psychologists, International Immigrants Foundation, Inc., International Juridical Organization (IJO), International Sociological Association, International Studies Association, International Women's Anthropology Conference, Inc. (IWAC), International Women's Tribune Centre, La Leche League International, Inc. (LLLI), National Council on the Aging, Inc. (NCOA), SERVAS International, SOS - Kinderdorf International, World Alliance of Reformed Churches.

11. The following non-governmental organizations were also represented: Africa Harvest Mission, Asociación Cultural Sejekto de Costa Rica, Australian Council for Overseas Aid, Canadian Council for International Cooperation, Canadian Council on Social Development, Center for Reproductive Law and Policy, Centre de Recherche et d'information pour le développement, Cooperation for Peace, The Cousteau Society, Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN), Earth Action Network, Earth Council, Education International, El Taller, ENDA Inter-Arabe environnement et développement dans le monde arabe, Environnement et développement du tiers-monde (ENDA), Eurostep (European Solidarity towards Equal Participation of People), Faire l'Europe de la grande solidarité, Franciscans, Fundación Hernandiana, Global Coalition for Africa, Gonoshahajjo Sangstha (GSS), Green Forum Philippines, Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy, Institute of Pre-history, Anthropology and Ecology, Instituto de Communicación y Desarrollo (ICD), International Association for Adult Education, International Center for Integrative Studies, International Fund for National Directorate of Employment, International Institute for Sustainable Development, International Synergy Institute, Loretto Community (Sisters of Loretto and Co-members), National Peace Foundation, Netherlands Organization for Development Cooperation, OXFAM - Canada, The Overseas Development Council, Partnership Africa Canada (PAC), People to People Aid Movement, The Progress Agency Inc., Rights of the Child Caucus, Rivers Club, Rural Development Foundation, Southern California Ecumenical Council/Ecology Task Force, The Synergos Institute, Temple of Understanding, Third World Network, United Methodist Church/General Board of Church Society, United Methodist Church/General Board of Global Ministries, Wittenberg Center for Alternative Resources, Women and Environment Education and Development Foundation (The Weed Foundation), Women's Environment and Development Organization, World Citizens Assembly, World Economy Ecology and Development, World Information Transfer, Inc., World Wide Fund for Nature.

C. Officers

12. The officers, who had been elected by the Preparatory Committee at its organizational session, remained:

Chairman: Juan Somavía (Chile)

Vice-Chairmen: Australia, Cameroon, Denmark (ex officio), India, Indonesia, Latvia, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland and Zimbabwe.

D. Agenda and organization of work

13. At its 1st meeting, on 31 January, the Preparatory Committee adopted the provisional agenda contained in document A/CONF.166/PC/5. The agenda was as follows:

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

2. Accreditation of non-governmental organizations in accordance with the rules for their participation set out in Preparatory Committee decision 2.

3. Status of the preparations for the World Summit for Social Development.

4. Analysis of the core issues to be addressed by the Summit and policy measures to attain its objectives in accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/92.

5. Draft provisional rules of procedure of the Summit.

6. Arrangements and provisional agenda for the second session of the Preparatory Committee.

7. Adoption of the report of the Preparatory Committee.

14. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee approved its proposed organization of work as contained in document A/CONF.166/PC/L.5.

E. Accreditation of non-governmental organizations in accordance with the rules for their participation set out in Preparatory Committee decision 2

15. At its 1st meeting, on 31 January, the Preparatory Committee approved the list of non-governmental organizations recommended for accreditation in document A/CONF.166/PC/11 (see annex III, decision 1/1).

F. Documentation

16. The documents before the Preparatory Committee are listed in annex IV. In addition, the Preparatory Committee had before it a number of working papers prepared by the Secretariat.

II. STATUS OF THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

17. The Preparatory Committee considered agenda item 3 at its 1st to 9th, 11th and 12th meetings, from 31 January to 4 February and on 10 and 11 February 1994.

18. The Preparatory Committee held a general discussion of item 3, in conjunction with item 4, at its 1st to 9th meetings, from 31 January to 4 February.

19. At the 1st meeting, on 31 January, the Under-Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development made an introductory statement.

20. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Algeria (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), Malta, Slovenia, the United States of America and Zimbabwe.

21. At the 2nd meeting, on 31 January, statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia and the Russian Federation.

22. At the same meeting, the following non-governmental organizations also made statements: International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Netherlands Organization for International Development Cooperation, American Association of Jurists, Baha'i International Community, International Association for Adult Education and International Institute for Sustainable Development.

23. At the 3rd meeting, on 1 February, statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, Denmark, India, Colombia, Jamaica and Peru.

24. At the same meeting, the representative of ECLAC made a statement.

25. Statements were also made by the representatives of FAO and WHO.

26. At the 4th meeting, on 1 February, statements were made by the representatives of Kenya and Japan.

27. At the same meeting, the representative of the Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Human Development made a statement.

28. Statements were also made by the representatives of the World Bank, ILO, UNIDO and UNESCO.

29. The representatives of UNICEF, UNRISD and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme also made statements.

30. Also at the 4th meeting, statements were made by the observers for the following non-governmental organizations: International Chamber of Commerce (also on behalf of the International Organisation of Employers), Education International and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (also on behalf of Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, Arab Lawyers' Union, Arab Organization for Human Rights, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, Food First International Action Network, Habitat International Coalition, Indian Council of South America, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Lutheran World Federation, OMCT/SOS Torture, Third World Movement Against the Exploitation of

Women, Union of Arab Jurists, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Alliance of Reformed Churches, World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations, World Christian Life Community, World Conference on Religion and Peace, World Federation of Trade Unions, World Peace Council, World Student Christian Federation and World Young Women's Christian Association).

31. At the 5th meeting, on 2 February, statements were made by the representatives of Greece (on behalf of the European Union), Mexico, Austria, the Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Israel, Sweden (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway), Germany, Namibia, Venezuela, the Netherlands and Guyana.

32. The representative of UNDP also made a statement.

33. Also at the 5th meeting, statements were made by the observers for the following non-governmental organizations: World Citizen's Assembly and International Council on Social Welfare.

34. At the 6th meeting, on 2 February, statements were made by the representatives of Croatia, Uruguay, Slovakia, Canada, the Niger and Sierra Leone.

35. A statement was also made by the representative of UNFPA.

36. Also at the 6th meeting, statements were made by the observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era, Service, Justice and Peace in Latin America and the Rights of the Child Caucus.

37. At the 7th meeting, on 3 February, statements were made by the representatives of Sri Lanka, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Latvia, France, Benin, the Holy See, Ghana, the Bahamas and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

38. The observer for SELA also made a statement.

39. Also at the 7th meeting, statements were made by the observers for the following non-governmental organizations: International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres and Women's Environment and Development Organization.

40. At the 8th meeting, on 3 February, statements were made by the representatives of Lithuania, Turkey, Nicaragua (also on behalf of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Panama), Egypt, Paraguay, Italy, China, Togo, Nepal, Cameroon, Algeria, Spain, Côte d'Ivoire and Nigeria.

41. Statements were also made by the representatives of UNHCR and WFP.

42. Also at the 8th meeting, statements were made by the observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Disabled People's International and International Council of Voluntary Agencies.

43. At the 9th meeting, on 4 February, statements were made by the representatives of Ukraine, Pakistan, Zambia, Romania, Bangladesh, Cuba, Malaysia, Albania, Belarus, Bulgaria, the Philippines, Liberia, Estonia, Jordan, Thailand, Tunisia and Mauritania.

44. The observer for Rehabilitation International, a non-governmental organization, also made a statement.

45. At the 10th meeting, on 4 February, the Chairman made concluding remarks with respect to the general discussion on agenda items 3 and 4 (see annex II).

46. At its 11th meeting, on 10 February, the Preparatory Committee had before it a note by the Secretariat (A/CONF.166/PC/L.9) on elements for possible inclusion in a text to be adopted by the Committee.

47. At the same meeting, the representative of the Department for Policy Coordination for Sustainable Development made a statement.

48. The Chairman also made a statement.

49. Statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Denmark, who also proposed an amendment to the document.

50. At the 12th meeting, on 11 February, the Chairman made a statement concerning document A/CONF.166/PC/L.9.

51. At the same meeting, amendments to the document were proposed by the representatives of Canada, Colombia and Senegal.

52. The representative of Algeria (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77) made a statement.

53. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the text contained in document A/CONF.166/PC/L.9, as orally amended, as a decision of the Committee (see annex III, decision 1/2).

III. ANALYSIS OF THE CORE ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED BY THE SUMMIT AND POLICY MEASURES TO ATTAIN ITS OBJECTIVES IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 47/92

54. The Preparatory Committee considered agenda item 4 at its 1st to 9th and 12th meetings, from 31 January to 4 February and on 11 February.

55. The Preparatory Committee held a general discussion of the item, in conjunction with item 3, at its 1st to 9th meetings, from 31 January to 4 February.

56. At its 11th meeting, on 10 February, the Preparatory Committee agreed to establish a drafting group for the purpose of developing a draft structure for a declaration and programme of action for the Summit. It also agreed that the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Richard Butler (Australia), would act as Chairman of the drafting group.

57. At its 12th meeting, on 11 February, the Preparatory Committee had before it a note by the Secretariat (A/CONF.166/PC/L.8 and Add.1 and 2) on elements for possible inclusion in the draft declaration and programme of action of the Summit, based on working papers previously prepared for the Committee by the Secretariat. It also had before it the following informal papers:

(a) General remarks of the Group of 77 and China on elements for possible inclusion in the draft declaration and plan of action, submitted by the delegation of Algeria;

(b) Outline of the final declaration and plan of action, submitted by the delegation of Algeria on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China;

(c) Proposal by the European Union: Elements to be included in the draft declaration of the Summit;

(d) Proposal by Canada: An alternative approach that is more flexible and process-oriented.

58. At the same meeting, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Richard Butler (Australia), introduced a paper, subsequently issued as a draft decision (A/CONF.166/PC/L.12), entitled "Analysis of the core issues to be addressed by the Summit and policy measures to attain its objectives in accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/92", submitted on the basis of consultations held by the drafting group that he chaired.

59. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision contained in A/CONF.166/PC/L.12 (see annex III, decision 1/3).

60. In adopting the draft decision, the Preparatory Committee requested the Secretary-General, when preparing the draft declaration and programme of action, to take into account the proposals and elements submitted in documents A/CONF.166/PC/L.8/Add.1 and 2, as well as the informal papers listed in subparagraphs 57 (a) to (d) above, and to include those papers in the final report of the Preparatory Committee. (For the texts of the informal papers, see annex V; for the text of documents A/CONF.166/PC/L.8/Add.1 and 2, see annex VI.)

61. In the light of the adoption of the draft decision, the Preparatory Committee took no action on document A/CONF.166/PC/L.8.

62. After the adoption of the draft decision, statements were made by the representatives of Greece (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union) and Algeria (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China).

IV. DRAFT PROVISIONAL RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE SUMMIT

63. At its 10th meeting, on 4 February, the Preparatory Committee, on the proposal of the Chairman, decided to defer its substantive debate on agenda item 5 to its next session, to be held in August 1994.

V. ARRANGEMENTS AND PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE SECOND SESSION OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

64. The Preparatory Committee considered item 6 of its agenda at its 12th meeting, on 11 February.

65. The Under-Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development introduced the draft provisional agenda for the second session of the Preparatory Committee (A/CONF.166/PC/L.10).

66. Following a statement by the representative of Algeria (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77), in which he proposed an amendment to the document, the Preparatory Committee adopted the draft provisional agenda for its second session, as orally amended (see annex III, decision 1/4).

67. Also at the 12th meeting, the Preparatory Committee had before it a note by the Secretariat (A/CONF.166/PC/L.11) containing proposed documentation for its second session.

68. Statements were made and amendments proposed to the document by the representatives of Senegal, Australia, Pakistan, France, Kuwait, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Latvia, Guinea, Algeria (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77), Australia, Uganda, India and Indonesia.

69. The Chairman also made a statement.

70. The Preparatory Committee then adopted the list of proposed documentation contained in document A/CONF.166/PC/L.11, as orally amended (see annex III, decision 1/5).

VI. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

71. At the 12th meeting, on 11 February, the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee introduced and orally amended the draft report of the Committee (A/CONF.166/PC/L.7).

72. The representative of Algeria (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China) also orally amended the draft report.

73. The Preparatory Committee then adopted its draft report, as orally amended, and agreed to incorporate the decisions taken at its 12th meeting into the final report.

ANNEX I

Statement to the Preparatory Committee by the Secretary-General

1. Today we begin work on the substantive preparations for the World Summit for Social Development. It is not a moment too soon.

2. Social stress is a feature of the modern world. Every day brings new manifestations of xenophobia, of fundamentalism, of racial or religious conflict.

3. Intolerance underlies many military conflicts. In our cities, ordinary citizens live in fear of crime and violence.

4. In rich countries and in poor countries, in large countries and in small, there is a prevailing sense of imminent social disorder. Public opinion everywhere is concerned. That concern is expressed in newspapers, in opinion polls and in the speeches of political leaders.

5. Your challenge is to show how a global summit can help to tackle these problems. What can the Copenhagen Summit do to allay these fears of social disorder?

6. Firstly, you must make the right connections.

7. Social stress is a symptom of wrong values, of intolerance. The moral case for solidarity, for tolerance and for inclusiveness must be made. The ideals of equity, of social justice and equality are not in fashion today. But solidarity is vital if current problems are to be tackled and if humanity is to have a future.

8. This need for stronger and renewed forms of solidarity applies equally to communities, nations and the world at large.

9. The link between social development and the efforts of this Organization in peace-keeping and peace-building is therefore obvious.

10. Secondly, one cause of social stress is persistent unemployment and poverty. Stress comes, too, from inadequate social expenditures on health, on education and on basic services.

11. I hope, therefore, that you will address these policy and programme dimensions of social development.

12. Thirdly, social stress is not evenly distributed. It affects some people more than others. You should, therefore, pay particular attention to specific groups.

13. Take, for instance, the role of women. In some societies, women have access to health, education, employment and political authority. In others, where they do not, the level of social development will be lower. To a considerable extent, the level of social development in a society can be measured by the status of women and children in that society.

14. Fourthly, we must recognize that most action must be concentrated at the national level. The international system must support national efforts. The

United Nations has a long tradition of action in this area. We must now give greater coherence and apply greater energy to this work.

15. Fifthly, and perhaps most importantly, we must strive for the common good, for a renewed perception of the general interest. This was one of the greatest achievements of the Rio Conference. It is enshrined in the very concept of sustainable development.

16. The pursuit of individual goals must be reconciled with the values of solidarity - those values which bind nations, regions and the world as a whole together.

17. Entrepreneurship, the freedom to produce and create, pluralism and diversity are compatible, I repeat, are compatible, with the identification of common goals.

18. In a global world, we must promote global thinking and global action for the benefit of all.

19. Social development, the reduction of poverty, greater social integration, the creation of real jobs: these things can happen only if those involved participate actively in the process. Social development requires the active involvement of the State, of private organizations, such as unions and non-governmental organizations, and of all individuals as citizens and entrepreneurs. The reduction of unemployment - for example - can happen only if action is taken, both by Governments and by enterprises and individual entrepreneurs. Social integration must be fully accepted by individuals and groups.

20. Why is this meeting being held at summit level? Social development goes far wider than the mandates of social ministries. It lies at the heart of economic development, of human rights and of peace and security. That is why we must raise the political level at which social issues are discussed, both nationally and internationally.

21. The World Summit for Social Development will bring together Heads of State and Government. It will provide a unique opportunity for them to focus their attention on and to make their commitment to a number of key strategic objectives.

22. The Social Summit does not occur in a vacuum. The Summit is part of a cycle of conferences. Together, these conferences are shaping the work of the United Nations in the economic and social fields.

23. The World Summit for Children in 1990, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992, the World Conference on Human Rights of 1993, the International Conference on Population and Development in September 1994, the World Summit for Social Development in March 1995 and the Fourth World Conference on Women in September 1995 are all linked. By 1995, in time for the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, we should reach a global consensus on the way forward.

24. The Social Summit was discussed at the meeting of the Economic and Social Council at Geneva in June 1993. I said then that we have to rethink what we mean by social development and economic progress.

25. Later in 1993, I returned to the topic of social development, and the importance of preparations for the Social Summit. In my speech to the Administrative Committee on Coordination, I hoped that action, and not simply grand declarations of principle, would come out of the Summit.

26. I hope, therefore, that the World Summit will be able to make concrete recommendations in the field of social development.

27. In this regard, three essential considerations must be kept in mind.

28. First, all discussions must focus on the future, on the future and on action. By demonstrating resolve, we can improve the tragic living conditions of millions of women, men and children. We must be convinced of this.

29. Second, we must renew our way of thinking. Fresh inspiration is necessary. Instead of clinging to general principles that have been enunciated a thousand times, we must look for new ideas, new and concrete ideas. The problems which are arising today require unprecedented responses on our part.

30. Third, the scope of the difficulties is such that we must demonstrate imagination. The objectives laid down by the General Assembly cannot be achieved by mere sectorial measures. We must think and act in a much more ambitious manner.

31. It is from this perspective that we must envisage the role of the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit.

32. Your main task is to reach agreement on the contents of the text to be adopted in Copenhagen in March 1995. From this point of view, I hope that your thoughts will enable the Secretariat to draw up a document which can serve as a basis for discussion at your Committee's second session.

33. Nevertheless, today's meeting must also make it possible to establish priorities for the Summit.

34. I know that there is always a temptation, in this regard, to draw up a list of ideal measures. We must not, however, lose sight of the fact that the resources of the international community are limited. And frequently, when objectives are too ambitious, it is difficult to obtain effective support from States.

35. Thus, at all stages in the preparations for the Summit, we must ask ourselves: is it possible to achieve the objectives set? How can we define goals which, while ambitious, are still realistic? Are the objectives set in keeping with the resources at the disposal of States? What can the international community contribute in the field of social development?

36. Admittedly, the different stages of development of societies and the various social and cultural contexts do not facilitate the task of establishing priorities.

37. Under these circumstances, an essential objective of the World Summit is, therefore, to reconcile the universal nature of human experience with the specific characteristics of each society.

38. It is crucial for the Preparatory Committee not to lose sight of these considerations.

39. Further, I should like to stress all the importance that I attach to the efforts of States, in both the preparations for and the follow-up to the Summit.

40. A number of reports have already been submitted to your Committee by States. You will receive other reports in the months to come. I also know that committees have been set up in various countries and that national coordinators have been appointed. Some of them, moreover, are here today.

41. The preparations for the Summit will provide Member States with the opportunity to consider the main challenges in the field of social development and the national responses that can be made to them. Henceforth, I hope that States will begin to help to define the major national and international policy areas which the Summit will select.

42. Non-governmental organizations and associations, be they private or public, also have a decisive role to play in the preparations for the Summit. All the constituent parts of civil society indeed are essential actors in social development and the World Summit could not forgo their contribution.

43. The responsibility placed on the Preparatory Committee is considerable. As you know, a great deal is expected. The questions that you will consider are central to the lives of millions of men and women. Through the deliberations and work conducted within the Committee, we must convince them that the United Nations can help improve their lot.

44. The United Nations role is to be in the forefront of social progress. In this area, as in many others, the credibility of the Organization depends on its ability to achieve concrete results in the field.

45. In other words, the United Nations cannot merely put forward major principles concerning social development. It must think things anew and act in a way that is both ambitious and concrete. Let there be no doubt about it, the Social Summit will be both a test and an indication of the commitment of international society to help the most impoverished. This is a rendezvous that we must not miss.

46. At the outset of your work, I must tell you that I am convinced that you will carry out your responsibilities effectively and in the true spirit of consensus. You may be assured that all my wishes for success are with you and that I shall consider your views with the greatest attention.

ANNEX II

Summary by the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee

1. This summary highlights the central lines of thinking emerging from the Preparatory Committee's plenary session. It will not focus on specific policy recommendations and approaches that were raised in the course of the week-long deliberations on the three core issues and that will be taken up in the second week of the Preparatory Committee's discussions.

2. In general, the exchange of views ratified the objectives set forth in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 47/92 of 16 December 1992 convening the World Summit for Social Development. It was firmly recognized that the three core issues are central to social development and are strongly interrelated. This exchange served therefore to deepen the discussions of the Economic and Social Council at its high-level segment of 1993 and thereby underscore a continuity of focus that will be essential for successful implementation of the Summit's objectives.

3. The principal elements emerging from the discussions can be summarized under the following headings.

A. The present social situation: mounting social tensions

4. There was agreement that social tensions were on the rise both quantitatively and qualitatively and that economic and social development disparities between groups nationally and internationally were widening in many cases. The resulting emergence of violence could be felt in the home, in the streets and politically, often taking the form of ethnic or religious strife. The globalization of the world economy had had multiple social impacts. Trickle-down theories had not worked. Weakening of growth as well as jobless growth were putting pressure on social security and welfare systems. There was a feeling that the diversity of cultures and traditions were threatened. The tensions all pertained to the Summit's three core issues of social integration, poverty and employment. It was agreed that these were global issues affecting all societies, but felt with greater intensity and magnitude in developing countries, and particularly in less developed countries, as well as in economies in transition.

5. This general view could be supported by information from a range of sources within the United Nations system, including the Human Development Report. A number of delegations suggested the commissioning of analytical and statistical data in order to produce a comprehensive view of the present social situation.

6. The historic context at the end of the cold war had produced uncertainty and instability. It was a moment of transformations, but the changes were as yet unmapped, the directions as yet uncharted. This was exacerbated by a mounting sense of exclusion produced by social problems, which added to the sense of insecurity experienced in daily life by people, workers and firms.

7. There was a great need therefore to examine not only the effects of social tensions but also to study their underlying political and economic causes as well as their structural dimensions at the national and international level, including market functioning, gender and other forms of discrimination and issues of democracy and participation.

8. It was acknowledged that Africa and the least developed countries, confronting situations of extreme pressure related to the effects of structural adjustment and the burden of external debt policies, required particular attention.

9. Special attention also had to be paid to the situation of women and the feminization of poverty. It was recalled that women represent the majority of the poor, bear a disproportionate burden of the work and responsibility in poor households, and in most countries experience higher unemployment than do men.

10. However, despite this diagnosis there was a strong sense that solutions to those problems were possible. Many examples had been cited of countries and movements of people within countries showing the way in coping with difficult situations. Everyone could cite individual and localized success stories. The creativity and imagination of each society could and had to be tapped in designing new approaches for the future. There was a clear sense that this should not be a Summit about hopelessness. The desire and conviction was expressed that the Summit demonstrate that change was possible.

B. Political perceptions: the political cost of inaction

11. The general debate emphasized the high political cost of inaction. If present tendencies were allowed to continue unchecked, movement into the twenty-first century would be far from peaceful, whether nationally or internationally. Not dealing adequately with these problems was encouraging social disruptions, growth of political and religious extremism, more authoritarian responses and, above all, a weakening faith in the capacity of democratic institutions to "deliver the goods" of a better life. Exposure to crime and violence was evident. It all amounted to a social bombshell that was exploding in many places. Local tensions become national and national disruptions spill over into international tensions. The threat to national political stability and international peace and security warranted a discussion of social issues at the level of Heads of State or Government.

12. The core issues under discussion went to the heart of political life and debate on national and international priorities, making the Summit a highly political one. The need to approach them internationally was underscored by the fact that social tensions do not stay within national borders. They travel, transforming themselves into migration issues, drug issues, poverty issues and various forms of violence, including terrorism, and ultimately becoming local political issues far from their point of origin. There were no exclusively national solutions to these kinds of issues. The view was expressed that many conflicts among States were based on the internationalization of internal tensions.

13. Much emphasis was put on the end of the cold war providing a unique opportunity to address issues at face value in a non-ideological context. This Summit would not have been possible 10 years ago. Paradoxically, however, the removal of a familiar ideological framework had also removed a certain sense of stability from international relations. It was necessary to assess whether present development models and current international cooperation were responsive to the needs of sustainable human development and to determine policies that could contribute to the lowering of tensions. As cited over 30 years ago, development is the new name of peace. There was general concurrence that security could be increasingly defined in social and human rather than military terms. At stake was human security in our global village.

14. A renewed examination of and commitment to values and a moral dimension should underpin new approaches to the social crisis of the 1990s. It was noted that there were not only political but moral limits to the suffering that people should endure. Several interventions characterized the present situation as morally unacceptable. In general, there was a political need to move from narrow self-interest to a common perspective of mutually reinforcing actions at national and international level. Crises such as the current one often produced inward-looking tendencies. The challenge of political leadership was to counter that tendency by explaining at national level international linkages and interdependence.

15. It was of particular importance to raise the political level of social issues both nationally and internationally. The Summit should serve to upgrade the political importance of social development as an integral part of overall development and as a contribution to sustainable growth, job creation and social productivity.

C. A common vision: ensuring the dignity of human beings

16. Ensuring the dignity of human beings, while recognizing and respecting the value of diversity, emerged as a common perspective to guide the Summit process. The question was how to improve the human condition in such varied situations and circumstances. In this context, it was encouraging to note the coherence between views expressed in the general debate and the Summit's objectives, set forth in resolution 47/92, such as the decision to put the needs of people at the centre of development and international cooperation, to balance economic efficiency and social justice in a growth-oriented, equitable and sustainable development environment and to address the interaction between the State, the market and sustainable development. The conviction expressed in the resolution's introduction of the need to achieve economic growth with social justice by enhancing the social component of sustainable development was underlined, as well as its interrelationship with the elimination of widespread poverty and the full enjoyment of human rights. It was interesting to note that while the resolution's introduction referred to the elimination of poverty as a long-term political goal, the section relating to core issues referred to reduction and alleviation of poverty and practical steps in that direction, thus coupling the long-term goal with a more practical assessment of what might be achieved in the short to medium term.

17. This was to be a "people's Summit", placing the needs of people at the centre of policies. Social development must be seen as a goal in itself rather than a means to other goals or as a by-product of other activities. Investments should be in human resources, in a people-centred development and economy. The question was raised as to the creation of a minimum standard of living for all in different societies by meeting certain basic needs. A new social pact had been suggested, as well as an agenda for people, first mentioned in discussions of the Economic and Social Council.

18. The need for balanced development by taking an integrative rather than a sectoral approach to the issues was widely emphasized. Broad social mobilization and participation emerged as a strategic approach to the promotion of social development. As a general framework, programmes providing opportunities were recommended over those based on welfare or charity. Similarly, programmes should not confine themselves to the protection of vulnerable groups. They should also focus on opportunities that lessen and remove sources of vulnerability. It was preferable to foster enterprise rather

than dependence. The view was that instead of absorbing wealth from society, empowerment of marginalized groups would create wealth for society. Government had to be brought closer to the people through grass-roots participation and decentralization.

19. A number of guidelines for change in this direction were identified. Among these was the need for better distribution patterns, not just economically but in terms of knowledge, information, capital, access to international markets, technology and land. Also included was the need to shift resources to investments with high social multiplier effects, creating opportunities to allow individuals the greatest personal choice. National responsibility and international cooperation for social development are complementary.

20. In this context, the status of women in society was cited frequently as a leading, if not the leading, indicator or measure of social justice. Reducing gender inequalities should be a major goal of the Summit. Gender equity was fundamental to the mission of the Summit and it was an integral and essential part of any solution to each of the three core issues. A goal of the Summit should be to achieve gender balance in all processes and institutions in the design, development and implementation of programmes to redress inequalities and to ensure success in overcoming poverty and improving the human condition.

21. The point was made that macroeconomic policies must recognize the integral relationship between economic production and social reproduction and must not privilege the former over the latter. A step in this direction would be to reconceptualize the understanding of "productivity", "work" and "employment". It must be recognized that productivity cannot be limited to the manufacturing of goods and the marketing of services. At present, productivity and efficiency gains imply fewer jobs per unit of output. Within traditional GDP and GNP categories the whole spectrum of social productivity from the reproduction of human beings in the household to the maintenance of relationships that promote cohesion of the community are ignored. The devaluing of this work runs parallel to the subordinate status of women since it is women who do most of this "caring and sustaining". To link productivity only with paid employment continues to render invisible the enormous amount of unwaged work that women do which sustains and subsidizes all other kinds of work.

22. It was my perception that a search for people-friendly markets cut across this general debate. The point of departure was the recognition that markets and private investment were fundamental instruments for the efficient allocation of resources and for the productive process. However, the limitation of markets as the sole arbiter of economic decision-making was also acknowledged as regards its role in the alleviation of poverty, its effect on the environment, difficulties associated with the optimum physical location of production and the need to account for the future costs of present decisions. In summary, there was a danger in applying market logic to the organization of society as a whole. It was necessary to balance the drive for profit with non-profit values.

23. It was understood that the basic responsibility for action rested with nation States, with a people and its Government. But the view was also widely held that reducing gaps could be enhanced by international action, which can play a significant enabling, facilitating role and can create an appropriate international climate. The Summit might therefore represent the beginning of a new form of cooperation and partnership between Member States in the area of social development with the aim of achieving social peace and stability and a new basis for international security. In this process, it was crucial to go beyond the limits of a technical exercise and to develop a process marked by

shared ethical values where individual goals must be reconciled with global solidarity.

24. While underscoring the Summit's importance as a starting-point, the follow-up to the Summit was stressed as being as important as the Summit itself. It was noted that the Summit's primary focus should be not only on preparing the event but on strengthening country capacity for implementing Summit recommendations.

25. There was agreement that the Summit should build on and link into ongoing efforts, declarations, conventions and other United Nations conference results, including those of the World Summit for Children, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the World Conference on Human Rights and the upcoming Fourth World Conference on Women and the International Conference on Population and Development, as well as the Year of the Family. Other already established goals such as "Health by the Year 2000" and "Education by the Year 2000" should also be pursued within the context of the Summit.

26. The need to create democratic structures that include accountable institutions was accented with respect to decentralization, generating an enabling internal environment and fostering maximum participation.

27. Common values played a key role in promoting social policies for the future. It was increasingly accepted that successful societies are those which focus on people and recognize the integral relationship between the social and economic aspects of development. This sentiment was expressed in a variety of forms, including the need to reinvigorate the concepts of solidarity and empowerment as well as the perception that incorporating marginalized groups could enrich society by contributing to its productivity rather than represent a cost or a burden to society. This was linked with the possibility of aiming towards agreement on basic standards below which no human being should be expected to live.

28. In summary, all this pointed toward the role of world leaders in setting policies to empower people.

D. The need for actions and priorities: practical commitments

29. It was felt that the adoption of a text at Copenhagen was part of a long and ample process that should be driven by the need for action and clear priorities, and be practical and realistic. Priorities should be pragmatic and relatively simple. There was general agreement that the Summit should not simply produce a shopping list of ideas or suggestions. Policies should be innovative and creative, drawing on the strengths of national cultures and traditions and utilizing the benefits of modern technology and information. The role of the media and public information activities should not be overlooked. Policies in the three core areas must be based on protection of diversity, non-discrimination, the promotion of equality of opportunity and ensuring access to basic needs.

30. It was noted that assistance might be required for the actors involved and that this need could be met by providing appropriate training and support and ensuring sufficient resources, among other measures. Frequent reference was made to the fact that the quality of a society rests on the manner in which it treats its most vulnerable members, among them children, the disabled, youth, elderly, indigenous peoples, the excluded and the marginalized.

31. Given the recognition that the poor and excluded represent a vast pool of underutilized resources for development and that the best route to development is through the self-determined actions of individuals and communities, an enabling national and international environment is essential. As was expressed by a number of delegations, an enabling environment had both an economic and a political dimension. In the former, emphasis was placed on sound macro-policies that create stability, low inflation, correct pricing and exchange rates, active labour market policies, free and fair trade, market liberalization, access to resources and the transfer of technology, and debt relief. In the latter, examples included the right for citizens and/or workers to organize, and that government and institutional operations must be transparent. An enabling environment must also include the ability to identify and effectively utilize scarce resources. Attention was further drawn to the need for encouragement of voluntary self-help movements and groups.

32. International cooperation would continue to be of primary importance, both in terms of direct assistance as well as in terms of making the international economic, commercial and financial systems more responsive to the needs and aspirations of their members. This topic remained in need of further development and deeper examination, and was given central significance by many countries as a necessary component of Summit discussions.

E. Role of various actors

33. There was growing acceptance that no one agent or actor could "achieve" development or maintain responsibility for how societies function. It was a question of shared responsibility and joint effort on the part of many actors - government, the social partners, non-governmental organizations of all kinds, families and informal community networks and so on.

34. At the same time, government will continue to have a fundamental role in many respects: in overseeing the setting of socio-economic goals and objectives, in helping to ensure equality of opportunity (the level playing field), in complementing market forces to improve social equity, in assisting other actors (with resources, training, access to information and so on) to better fulfil their roles.

35. The important and fundamental contribution of the organizations of civil society to social well-being was highlighted. Not only do they provide necessary care and services, they also represent the basic interests and aspirations of groups, facilitate participation and communication, and thus help to strengthen democracy and social stability.

36. In order for the various actors to work together effectively, there is a vital and ongoing need for transparency and accountability on all sides. The decision-making process and evaluation of actions must be open and accessible.

F. Role of the United Nations system

37. A great deal of emphasis was put on the role of the United Nations system. In summary, the view was that the system needed to be directed by the Summit in such a manner that the whole United Nations system would function in a coherent and effective manner to implement Summit results. It was important to eliminate current duplication and lack of coordination, which often resulted from programmes and agencies not having harmonized actions. There was a sense that

the United Nations system was in need of better coordination and more coherence in its actions in the social field. It should be helped to achieve this within its existing structures by increasing their overall effectiveness. The Summit process was called upon to articulate clear proposals for such major adjustments in the United Nations system as might be desirable toward achieving greater effectiveness and usefulness for countries.

38. The role of the United Nations at the forefront of the battle for social development was reaffirmed. The United Nations should be the articulator of international cooperation for development and should be prepared to deal with follow-up. Specifically, several interventions indicated the need to strengthen the Economic and Social Council and related organs so that they could have the central role envisaged in the Charter of the United Nations. Also, given the mandate of ILO in the area of employment as well as its tripartite structure, that organization should play a central role in the Summit process as well as in the implementation of Summit results.

G. International financial institutions

39. Most interventions indicated that it would be beneficial to ensure that the policies of the multilateral development agencies and regional development banks be modified to give full and balanced credence to the goals of employment growth, equity and social integration. Further, the international financial institutions must be made sensitive to the social safety net factor and to the adverse effects of adjustments required by them. Structural adjustment programmes should take into account social dimensions at all stages, including the design phase.

40. An interesting suggestion was made that the international and regional financial institutions should be invited to join the global community in committing themselves to the objectives of the Summit's plan of action. It was necessary to enlarge the discussion to find ways to make the international financial institutions a part of the process so that they might assist in suggesting appropriate action and in implementing its decisions. The present high human cost of structural adjustment was reiterated as well as its contribution to the creation of political backlashes. Adjustment policies should be politically sustainable.

H. Conclusion

41. Taking a comprehensive view of the Summit process, it is essential that the Preparatory Committee address monitoring mechanisms that can be incorporated at an early stage. Monitoring and evaluation will be a major factor in the ultimate success of the Summit.

42. In conclusion, my personal reading of the first week's deliberations is that we share an ample common perspective regarding the current situation. Naturally, this will not preclude problems emerging at a future stage. But, having been able to distil from the debate a relatively high level of common elements among us as regards vision, political analysis and priorities for action, I am extremely hopeful about this Summit process and its results. The challenge before us is to be practical. This exchange of views has shown convergence on what to do. We now need to agree on priorities and how to achieve them. The Summit by itself would not "solve" the problems of poverty, unemployment and social disintegration, but it should be capable of generating

the political momentum and clarity of vision to intensify national action and international cooperation through a renewed commitment to better the life of people in all societies.

ANNEX III

Decisions adopted by the Preparatory Committee at its first session

1/1. Accreditation of non-governmental organizations in accordance with the rules for their participation set out in Preparatory Committee decision 2

At its 1st meeting, on 31 January 1994, the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development approved the following list of non-governmental organizations recommended for accreditation to the Summit and its preparatory process:

Alan Guttmacher Institute
Alternag/Association guinéenne d'Études et Alternatives
American Association of Jurists - Canada Section
American Judges Association
Approtech Asia
Association of Development Agencies in Bangladesh
Association togolaise d'Action sociale
Bangladesh Nari Progati Sangha
Brazilian Institute of Social and Economic Analyses
Canadian Council on Social Development
Canadian Ethnocultural Council
Caritas-Niger
Catholic Organization for Development Cooperation of the Netherlands
Center for Reproductive Law and Policy
Central Council of Social Services - Sri Lanka
Centre for Development Services
Centre for Documentation, Research and Training on the South West Indian Ocean
Centre for Women's Resources
Centre for Youth and Social Development
Christian Aid
Comité latinoamericano para la Defensa de los Derechos de la Mujer
Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica
Council for Tribal and Rural Development
Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era
El Taller
Eurodad/European Network on Debt and Development
Faire l'Europe de la Grande Solidarité
Federação de Orgãos para Assistencia Social e Educational
Fédération des Organisations non gouvernementales au Togo
Fondation Sommet mondial des femmes
Forum du Tiers Monde
Fundación para la Investigación y Protección del Medio Ambiente
Galilee Foundation
Germanwatch/North-South Initiative
Global Coalition for Africa
Gonoshahajjo Sangstha
Harvard School of Social Health/Francois-Xavier Bagnoud Center for Health and Human Rights
Initiatives: Women in Development
Institute for Socio-Economic Development
Institute of Social Studies Trust
Institute of Training Concern

Instituto de Comunicación y Desarrollo
International Development Education Resource Association
International Fund for National Directorate of Employment
International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development
International Women's Health Coalition
Isis International/Chile
Isis International/Manila
Jubaland Relief and Rehabilitation Society
Latin American Cooperative Confederation of Loan and Saving
Ligue marocaine pour la Protection de l'enfance
Malagasy Organization for Parents Education
Mellemfolkeligt Samvirke/Danish Association for International Cooperation
Mouvement Action Chomage de Montréal
National Centre for Development Cooperation
Netherlands Organization for International Development Cooperation
Niger Kori - Rural Development Programme
Opam America for World Literacy
OXFAM Canada
Pacific Asia Resource Center
Partnership Africa Canada
People to People Aid Movement
Philippine Institute of Alternative Futures
Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
PROSHIKA - A Centre for Human Development
Rivers Club
Save the Children Fund of the United Kingdom
Secours populaire français
Sunray Meditation Society
Temple of Understanding
Ubinig (Policy Research for Development Alternative)
United Nations Association of Denmark
Village Education Resource Centre
Women for International Peace and Arbitration
Women in Development - Europe
World Wildlife Fund - Denmark

1/2. Status of the preparations for the World Summit for Social Development

At its 12th meeting, on 11 February 1994, the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development, having completed its first substantive session on the preparation of the World Summit for Social Development, expressed its appreciation to the Bureau for its effective role and to the Secretariat for its support.

A

Trust Fund for the World Summit for Social Development

The Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development:

(a) Noted the establishment by the Secretary-General of the Trust Fund for the World Summit for Social Development in response to General Assembly resolution 47/92 of 16 December 1992, in order to mobilize the voluntary contributions from public and private sources for the financing of the additional activities required by the preparation and holding of the Summit,

including the regional preparatory meetings, and for the financing of the participation of the least developed countries in the Summit and its preparatory process;

(b) Recalled that the General Assembly, in its resolution 48/100 of 20 December 1993, invited all States to contribute generously to the voluntary Trust Fund, and also recalled the request it made at its organizational session, in decision 4, 1/ that the Fund be brought to the attention of Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as foundations, private enterprises and concerned individuals;

(c) Noted that contributions to the Fund had so far been made by three Member States, and expressed its appreciation to them for their support;

(d) Reiterated the importance of voluntary contributions for the preparatory process of the World Summit, notably with regard to the participation from the least developed countries;

(e) Urged all States and private and public organizations and individuals to contribute to the Trust Fund for the World Summit for Social Development.

B

Seminars, workshops and other activities

The Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development, having considered the reports of the two expert groups on social integration and employment held in the Netherlands and in Sweden in September and October 1993, and mindful of the importance of a large debate on the core issues of the World Summit for Social Development, involving decision makers, academics, experts and members of civilian society, from all regions of the world,

(a) Expressed its appreciation of the content of above-mentioned reports and for the generosity of the Government of the Netherlands and the Government of Sweden;

(b) Thanked the Governments of the Netherlands and Sweden for their generosity and took note of the contents of the above-mentioned reports;

(c) Encouraged the United Nations, the United Nations system, Member States and other concerned actors in the preparatory process of the Summit to organize seminars, workshops and other expert meetings on issues of direct relevance to the Summit, including, in particular, the question of the reduction and elimination of poverty.

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/48/24), annex II.

C

National arrangements and reports

The Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development:

(a) Recalled its decision 3 on national contributions, adopted at its organizational session, 1/ in which it emphasized the desirability of promoting national preparations that could include the establishment of national committees or other arrangements to bring together concerned official agencies and non-governmental bodies, the convening of meetings for public discussion of the core issues, and the preparation of national reports;

(b) Also recalled that the General Assembly, in its resolution 48/100, invited all States to set up national committees or other arrangements for the World Summit for Social Development and to hold meetings for public debates on the core issues to be addressed by the Summit;

(c) Noted with appreciation that a number of national committees or comparable arrangements were already in place, and urged all States to set up such arrangements as rapidly as possible;

(d) Took note with appreciation of the national reports made available to the Committee at its first session, and encouraged the preparation of such reports during the course of 1994.

D

Participation of non-governmental organizations

The Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development:

(a) Reiterated the importance of the full participation of non-governmental organizations in the preparatory process for the World Summit for Social Development;

(b) Stressed that that participation is required at the national level, as well as at the regional and international levels;

(c) Recognized the valuable contribution made by non-governmental organizations at its first session;

(d) Encouraged all non-governmental organizations to continue to extend their support of and participation in the preparatory process for the Summit, in accordance with established practice;

(e) Decided to consider at its second session, in August 1994, the accreditation of additional non-governmental organizations in accordance with the rules for their participation set out in decision 2, adopted at its organizational session. 1/

E

Participation of organizations of the United Nations system

The Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development:

(a) Welcomed the reports of specialized agencies, programmes and other organizations of the United Nations system and their participation at its first session;

(b) Encouraged all parts of the United Nations system to continue to contribute to the preparatory process;

(c) Stressed the integrated nature of development and the critical role that various institutions, including those having financial responsibilities, should play within their sphere of competence for the successful preparation and follow-up of the World Summit for Social Development;

(d) Invited the Secretary-General to facilitate the contribution to the Summit and its preparatory process of all organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental and regional organizations.

F

Research activities

The Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development:

(a) Reiterated the important role of research, data collection and analysis, and policy prescription to understanding and action regarding the three core issues;

(b) Stressed the importance of ensuring the widest possible contribution to preparations for the World Summit for Social Development and its follow-up;

(c) Noted the activities undertaken in the context of the preparations for the Summit by research institutes, and encouraged the further planning and implementation of such research activities;

(d) Invited Governments to support the activities of research institutes that are of relevance to the preparation and follow-up of the Summit;

(e) Requested the Secretary-General to utilize, as appropriate, the findings of research activities relevant to the core issues in the documentation to be prepared for the second session of the Preparatory Committee.

G

Public information

The Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development:

(a) Recalled its decision 5, adopted at its organizational session, 1/ concerning public information for the purpose of creating awareness at local, national, regional and international levels of the core issues of the World Summit for Social Development, as well as of its objectives;

(b) Noted the programme of public information proposed by the Department of Public Information, the Joint United Nations Information Committee and other bodies;

(c) Stressed the importance of a broad programme of public information and the active involvement of the media in bringing the Summit to the attention of a wide audience;

(d) Encouraged all organizations and agencies of the United Nations system to include references to the Summit and its core issues in their public information activities.

1/3. Analysis of the core issues to be addressed by the Summit and policy measures to attain its objectives in accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/92

At its 12th meeting, on 11 February 1994, the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development:

(a) Decided to consider at its second session a draft on the expected outcome of the World Summit for Social Development, which should consist of a draft declaration and a draft programme of action;

(b) Requested the Secretary-General to prepare those documents on the basis of the 3 core issues and the 11 objectives contained in paragraphs 5 and 6 of General Assembly resolution 47/92 of 16 December 1992 and in the light of the debate that took place at the high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council in 1993 and during the first session of the Preparatory Committee, to be issued not later than 1 June 1994;

(c) Decided that the draft declaration should:

(i) Be in three parts, consisting of:

a. A description of the world social situation and reasons for convening the Summit;

b. Principles, goals, policy orientations and common challenges to be addressed by all actors at the local, national, regional and international levels;

c. An expression of commitment and issues relating to implementation and follow-up;

(ii) Remain concise and focused and express common values and objectives for social development policies;

(iii) Reaffirm international agreements, instruments, declarations and decisions adopted by the United Nations system relevant to the objectives and core issues of the Summit;

(d) Also decided that the draft programme of action should lead to the implementation of wide-ranging social development strategies by all the main actors involved at the local, national, regional and international levels. It is important, therefore, to adopt an action-oriented, innovative and effective

programme of action with clear objectives and activities and appropriate means of implementation. It should consist of five parts:

(i) Parameters for ensuring an enabling environment, at the international and national levels;

(ii) Reduction and elimination of widespread poverty;

(iii) Productive employment and the reduction of unemployment;

(iv) Social integration;

(v) Means of implementation and follow-up, including the role of the United Nations system, international financial institutions and other intergovernmental organizations.

Common aspects of the core issues should be emphasized and treated in an integrated manner. In each of the five operational parts, policies and action should be pursued at the local, national, regional and international levels, identifying, as far as possible, the specific actors at each of those levels;

(e) Further decided that in preparing the draft declaration and the draft programme of action for consideration by the Preparatory Committee at its second session, the Secretary-General should take into account the proposals and elements submitted in connection with the consideration of the present decision by the Preparatory Committee at its first session, and the note prepared by the Secretariat during the course of the first session of the Preparatory Committee; 2/

(f) Invited Governments to communicate their views on a draft declaration and a draft programme of action to the Secretariat and requests the Secretariat to circulate those views at the second session of the Preparatory Committee.

1/4. Provisional agenda for the second session of the Preparatory Committee

At its 12th meeting, on 11 February 1994, the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development approved the following draft provisional agenda for its second session:

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

2. Accreditation of non-governmental organizations in accordance with the rules for their participation set out in decision 2 of the Preparatory Committee.

3. Status of the preparations for the World Summit for Social Development:

   (a) Status of the Trust Fund;

   (b) Public information programmes.

2/ See annex VI to the present document.

4. Draft outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development: draft declaration and draft programme of action.

5. Draft provisional rules of procedure of the Summit.

6. Provisional agenda for the third session of the Preparatory Committee.

7. Adoption of the report of the Preparatory Committee.

1/5. Arrangements for the second session of the Preparatory Committee

At its 12th meeting, on 11 February 1994, the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development decided that the following documents be prepared for its second session, in August 1994:

(a) Draft outcome of the World Summit for Social Development (draft declaration and draft programme of action);

(b) Review of existing international commitments by Member States, through international instruments (e.g. conventions and declarations, as well as other instruments) relevant to social development and the three core issues; this review should include procedures for monitoring and reporting;

(c) Completion and updating of the working paper entitled "Activities of the United Nations system within the framework of the core issues";

(d) Completion and updating of the working paper entitled "Information on social development publications and indicators in the United Nations system".

ANNEX IV

Documents before the Preparatory Committee at its first session

Symbol	Agenda item	Title or description
A/CONF.166/PC/5	1	Provisional agenda
A/CONF.166/PC/6	4	Report of the Secretary-General containing an overview of the World Summit for Social Development
A/CONF.166/PC/7	3	Note by the Secretariat on the status of the preparations for the World Summit for Social Development
A/CONF.166/PC/8	4	Note by the Secretary-General on an expert meeting on social integration
A/CONF.166/PC/9	4	Note by the Secretary-General on an expert meeting on the expansion of productive employment
A/CONF.166/PC/10 and Add.1	4	Note by the Secretary-General on an African Common Position on Human and Social Development in Africa
A/CONF.166/PC/11	2	Note by the Secretariat
A/CONF.166/PC/12 and Add.1-16	4	Note by the Secretary-General on contributions of organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system
A/CONF.166/PC/13	4	Note verbale dated 19 January 1994 from the Permanent Mission of Slovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the Conference of European Ministers Responsible for Social Affairs, held at Bratislava from 28 June to 2 July 1993
A/CONF.166/PC/L.5	1	Note by the Secretariat on the organization of the work of the session
A/CONF.166/PC/L.6	5	Note by the Secretariat on draft provisional rules of procedure of the Summit
A/CONF.166/PC/L.7	7	Draft report of the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development on its first session

Symbol	Agenda item	Title or description
A/CONF.166/PC/L.8 and Add.1 and 2	4	Note by the Secretariat on elements for possible inclusion in a draft declaration and programme of action
A/CONF.166/PC/L.9	3	Note by the Secretariat on elements for possible inclusion in a draft on the status of the preparations for the World Summit for Social Development
A/CONF.166/PC/L.10	6	Note by the Secretariat on the draft provisional agenda for the second session of the Preparatory Committee
A/CONF.166/PC/L.11	6	Note by the Secretariat containing a list of documentation to be prepared for the second session of the Preparatory Committee
A/CONF.166/PC/L.12	4	Draft decision submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Preparatory Committee, Mr. Richard Butler (Australia), on the basis of informal consultations

ANNEX V

Informal papers before the Preparatory Committee at its first session under agenda item 4

A. General remarks of the Group of 77 and China on elements for possible inclusion in the draft declaration and plan of action

1. The Group of 77 and China consider Working Paper No. 1 (A/CONF.166/PC/L.8), prepared by the Secretariat of the Preparatory Committee, a good basis for the work of the Committee of the Whole. It contains many useful elements. The paper can be commented upon and amended with a view to contributing to a productive first session of the Preparatory Committee, that is, to agree on the elements of the draft declaration and the draft plan of action for the Summit.

2. In this spirit, the Group of 77 and China wish to offer comments and suggestions relating to the relevant part of the working paper concerning, on the one hand, the draft declaration, and on the other hand, the draft plan of action.

3. The Group of 77 and China believe that the following common elements should inspire and underpin both the declaration and the plan of action that are to be adopted by the Heads of State or Government:

(a) The deteriorating social situation in the world, particularly in developing countries, and the need to address it effectively through actions at the national, regional and international levels by all relevant actors;

(b) The relationship between social and economic issues and the need to integrate the social dimension into the development process while emphasizing the link between poverty and underdevelopment and the deterioration of social conditions, particularly with regard to social integration and employment;

(c) The 11 objectives set out in General Assembly resolution 47/92 should be reflected by means of political commitments as well as operational decisions or measures.

1. Comments on the structure of the draft declaration

4. The declaration should be as concise as possible, political in tone and in nature, but comprehensive from the point of view of setting common goals, objectives and policy directives, as well as representing precise commitments and clear political will.

5. With regard to the structure of the declaration, the Group of 77 and China propose a combination of the two options outlined in Working Paper No. 1. This would allow a structure of the declaration in three parts, which would, in our view, be consistent with the objective of achieving a concise political document. The three parts could be as follows:

(a) The first part would consist of a diagnosis of the present world social situation, identifying the main challenges and problem areas; in so doing, the declaration would set out the rationale that led to the convening of the Summit itself;

(b) The second part would aim at drawing up a world social development strategy, based on well-defined goals, principles and policies;

(c) The third part should be centred on clear political commitments at the various levels (national, regional and international, including the roles of the United Nations system and the international financial institutions). Adequate attention should be devoted in this context to the critical issues of the means of implementation and follow-up.

2. Comments on the structure of the plan of action

6. It must be very clear at the outset that while the declaration is a document of a political nature, the plan of action for its part should target the main actors involved in concrete action in the social development field.

7. It is important, therefore, to adopt an action-oriented, innovative and effective plan of action with clear objectives and activities and specific means of implementation.

8. The plan of action should consist of five parts.

9. The first part should set out the parameters for ensuring an enabling economic environment, at both the international and national levels.

10. It is our view that through the plan of action, priority attention should be devoted to the eradication of poverty. Such priority could be enhanced further by bringing forward the part relating to poverty eradication in the structure of the plan of action, making it the first place in the ordering of the three core issues to be considered at the Summit.

11. Productive employment and social integration will each be the subject of a separate part in the plan of action.

12. The fifth part of the plan of action should be devoted to means of implementation and follow-up, including the role of the United Nations system.

13. In addition, in each of the five operational parts, policies and actions should be established at the following three levels: national, regional and international, identifying, as far as possible, the specific actors at each of those levels.

* * *

14. These are the main comments that the Group of 77 and China wish to offer at this stage on Working Paper No. 1 (A/CONF.166/PC/L.8). We hope that they will be taken into account and that the Preparatory Committee will be in a position to arrive at negotiating documents as soon as possible. The Group of 77 and China will continue to contribute actively and constructively to this process.

B. Group of 77 and China: Outline of the final declaration and plan of action

1. Outline of the declaration

1. The declaration should be structured in three parts, as follows:

Diagnosis of the world social situation and reasons for convening the Summit

(a) To address growing social tensions worldwide, having in mind, in particular, the relationship between social and economic issues and the need to integrate the social dimension into the development process, and acknowledging the high cost of inaction;

(b) Identification of main problem areas and challenges;

(c) To identify problems of the international economic system that adversely affect national efforts towards poverty eradication, full employment and social integration;

(d) To draw the attention of the international community to the deteriorating social situation in developing countries, particularly the critical social situation in Africa and in the least developed countries.

Goals, objectives and targets elements for a world social development strategy

(a) To express commitment to put the needs of people at the centre of development and of international cooperation as a major priority of international relations;

(b) To ensure that social policies become an integral part of economic decision-making and development in general, and that such policies reach the poorest segments of the population;

(c) To agree on specific measures and commitment for a world social development strategy at the national, regional and international levels with the long-term objective of eradicating poverty, creating full employment and ensuring social integration;

(d) To exercise the strong political leadership required to attain a national, regional and international consensus regarding effective solutions for these complex issues;

(e) To identify in practical ways the complementarity between national responsibilities and international cooperation in the field of social development;

(f) To identify priority areas and possible establishment of quantifiable targets;

(g) To enhance the central role of women in development and social progress;

(h) To present concrete proposals aimed at the elimination of the problems of the international economic system that adversely affect national efforts towards poverty eradication, full employment and social integration;

(i) To ensure that there is a real access to international markets for goods and services from developing countries as a means to increase productive employment, reduce poverty and therefore enhance social integration in those countries.

Issues relating to implementation and follow-up

(a) Social development involves a large number of actors;

(b) Differences in national specificities require differentiated responses through diversified policies and measures;

(c) The role of civil society;

(d) The role of the United Nations system, including the international financial institutions, and overall coherence and coordination of the United Nations system efforts;

(e) Mobilization of resources for social development at the local, national, regional and international levels;

(f) Follow-up procedures and mechanisms.

2. Outline for the plan of action

2. The plan of action should consist of six parts:

Enabling environment

(a) The international trading and financial systems;

(b) Promoting an integrated approach in the formulation of economic and social policies;

(c) Policies for economic growth with social justice;

(d) Strengthening institutional capabilities to foster social development;

(e) Social dimensions of macroeconomic adjustments;

(f) Taxation systems, allocation of national resources and policy coordination;

(g) Resolving the burden of the external debt.

Eradication of poverty

(a) Mobilizing national, regional and international efforts to eradicate poverty and promote equity;

(b) Promoting the empowerment of the poor and their participation in the design and implementation of social programmes;

(c) Strengthening basic social structures;

(d) Reinforcing basic infrastructure services such as roads, energy, telecommunications and water;

(e) Strengthening social security policies, services and programmes, including food, health, education and housing;

(f) Eradication of poverty among women in all its aspects;

(g) Eradication of rural poverty;

(h) Eradication of urban poverty in developing countries, particularly with regard to the promotion of labour-intensive industries and improving the conditions of the informal sectors;

(i) Policies for improving income and asset distribution.

Expansion of productive employment

(a) Promoting of job-creating investment and growth;

(b) Promotion of investment in the creation and growth of small industries and self-employment;

(c) Promotion of eduction, training and retraining programmes;

(d) Promoting programmes for the employment of women and youth;

(e) Recognition of the role of the informal sector and the need to promote its integration in the economy;

(f) Ensuring economic growth for the promotion of employment opportunities;

(g) Ensuring the protection and promotion of the rights of migrant workers.

Social integration

(a) Prevention of discrimination;

(b) Promotion of social tolerance and harmony;

(c) Equality of opportunity;

(d) Rule of law and access for all to justice;

(e) Gender equality and empowerment of women;

(f) Protection of cultural diversity;

(g) Universalization of education;

(h) Enhancement of the participation of vulnerable groups, including children, youth, the aged, migrants, refugees, indigenous people and people with

disabilities, in particular through the protection and promotion of their rights;

(i) Role of civil society, including the role of the family.

The United Nations system and the international financial and trade institutions

(a) The United Nations and its operational funds and programmes;

(b) Coordination within the United Nations system and between the United Nations and its specialized agencies;

(c) The World Bank;

(d) The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and its successor arrangements;

(e) The International Monetary Fund;

(f) Regional and other intergovernmental structures.

Role of non-governmental organizations

C. Proposal by the European Union: Elements to be included in the draft declaration of the Summit

1. Preamble

(a) To further the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations, particularly those stated in Article 55, to promote higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;

(b) To reaffirm the validity of the ideals embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Covenant of Civil and Political Rights, and the Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to the betterment of the human condition;

(c) Vienna Declaration and Plan of Action;

(d) Human security and human dignity as central objectives of international cooperation;

(e) Also convinced that there is a direct link between social development and human rights, democracy and popular participation;

(f) To express a shared worldwide commitment to put the needs of people at the centre of development and of international cooperation as a major priority of international relations;

(g) To recognize the primary responsibility of Governments in promoting social development;

(h) Gathered to address social problems that are affecting all societies. (Brief description of the world social situation as related to the three core issues.);

(i) To proclaim that all actors at local, national, regional and international levels and all men and women have a role to play in promoting the social development process;

(j) To stimulate international cooperation at the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels, through governmental, private and non-governmental initiatives, in order to assist in the implementation of nationally appropriate, effective and efficient social policies and to formulate strategies that enable all citizens to be actively engaged in those policies.

2. Principles and objectives

(a) Social development is an essential component of sustainable human development; development is an all-inclusive process with the individual at its centre;

(b) Promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, democracy and popular participation;

(c) The role of the various actors in the process of social development as well as the dialogue among them;

(d) Emphasize the role of women in development and social progress;

(e) The search for a society open and hospitable to all its members; solidarity, diversity, tolerance and non-discrimination;

(f) Full employment, expansion of productive employment;

(g) The elimination of widespread poverty;

(h) A sufficient level of sustainable economic growth combined with equality of opportunities and social justice;

(i) The meeting of basic needs (food, shelter, basic education, health care);

(j) The importance of social security systems;

(k) Education for all and training as a requirement for and an objective of social development.

3. General issues relating to implementation

(a) Joint commitment towards the implementation of the programme of action;

(b) Identification of possible priority areas relating to the core issues of the Summit, including reference to targets already agreed by the international community;

(c) Implementation to be carried out at three levels:

(i) National implementation: primary role and responsibility of Governments; role of the individual as citizen and civic society such as social partners, non-governmental organizations and others; recognition of the need to share successful national policies and experiences; need for the plan of action to bear in mind differences in national conditions, while emphasizing the need to respect basic common values;

(ii) Regional and international cooperation, based on a spirit of partnership, in order to facilitate and enhance the value of national responses;

(iii) Role of the United Nations system, including enhancing its coherence and effectiveness in the social field and mobilization of resources for sustainable human development in the United Nations system;

(d) Need for efficient appropriate monitoring for the follow-up of the Summit.

D. Proposal by Canada: An alternative approach that is more flexible and process-oriented

1. Document A/CONF.166/PC/L.8 implies a declaration and programme of action that could lead to rigidities and put everyone into a strait-jacket with regard to the expected actions to implement the programme of action. Given the wide range of circumstances of countries and fundamental differences in many respects, this could lead to a declaration that is little more than empty rhetoric and a programme of action that is ineffectual and unimplementable.

2. An alternative approach would be to include in the declaration some specification of the different roles the different partners would be expected to play and the principles and approaches that would characterize action at the different levels. The declaration would thus commit partners to a rationale, a vision, a strategy, an approach and the respective roles they would play in pursuing the social development goals articulated, as well as a monitoring programme.

3. The programme of action would then become an inventory of substantive measures that are presented as critical for effective social development programming in the three core areas, as well as examples or models of integrative programming. This inventory would serve as a resource to all actors, from which they could choose those elements which they could include in their national, international or multilateral strategy, adapted and tailor-made to their unique circumstances. This will allow the wide divergence in approaches, emphases and priorities that is inevitable in reality. For example, some countries could choose to give priority to poverty elimination while others give priority to employment creation and so on. We would not commit ourselves to impossible comprehensive programmes and not delude ourselves - and the world - that what we include in the programme of action is all feasible for everyone. This impression will be hard to avoid in the proposed format.

4. This type of programme would be better called a "programme for action" rather than a programme of action. The difference is that "for" is more enabling and leaves more discretion and degrees of freedom to adapt to local circumstances. It would be more like a computer program that allows each user to do his/her own thing within set parameters. It would consist of structured options and models of integrated programmes that are commended for their known or presumed efficacy in addressing the core issues, for the consideration of all partners.

5. Under this approach, the declaration would include the following elements:

(a) The rationale for the Summit;

(b) A vision of a better world, including goals;

(c) A global social development strategy, including:

(i) Objectives;

(ii) Principles;

(iii) An integrated approach;

(d) The principal roles of the global partners:

(i) At the national level;

(ii) International cooperation;

(iii) The United Nations system, including the international financing institutions;

(e) A monitoring and follow-up programme.

6. For example, the following sub-elements could be considered:

At the national level

Examples:

(a) Create a national social development plan or strategy, establishing national goals shared by all partners at all levels, through wide public consultations and participation, mobilizing public opinion and support and creating political will;

(b) Establish enabling and empowering policy and legislative frameworks, as well as required systems;

(c) Launch programmes to create opportunities, provide universal equal access and enlarge inclusiveness;

(d) Develop or strengthen institutional capacities of all partners to implement programmes and operate systems;

(e) Empower people and develop their capacities to participate to exercise choices and their rights and to earn their livelihood.

With regard to international cooperation

Examples:

(a) Adopt people-centred development cooperation policies with clear priorities for social development;

(b) Support efforts to develop national capacity for social development policy formulation;

(c) Provide strategic support to well-designed national programmes with clear goals, respecting local ownership of programmes;

(d) Reorient international cooperation to become genuine cooperation among equal partners on a level playing field, shedding the donor/recipient mind-set;

(e) Engage in policy dialogue to establish agreement on joint investments in shared priority programmes;

(f) Achieve greater coherence and coordination in international partner participation in national programmes;

(g) Adopt and promote an integrated approach to social development creating mutually reinforcing initiatives involving all partners.

A comparable section on the United Nations system

Examples were mentioned by Australia.

Principles

Examples have been mentioned by Australia and others. one would add "the centrality of basic societal values, such as pluralism, inclusiveness and openness". Principles and objectives are mixed in the European Union's list and should be clearly separated.

7. The programme for action would then consist of a carefully selected list of options along the lines of the annex, but with measures fleshed out in sufficient detail that it would be clear what policy and programme implications are involved. It could also contain examples or models of integrated programming. The details of the programme of monitoring and follow-up should be spelt out with a time-frame that allows sufficient time for national strategy and policy development, implementation and review.

8. It could also contain further details on the operative sections of the declaration.

9. This approach would result in a four- to five-page declaration and a longer programme for action.

10. We are deeply concerned about the efficacy of the format proposed in the draft document and would like to consider an alternative before we are all locked into a process that would be difficult to change later.

ANNEX VI

Note prepared by the Secretariat on elements mentioned for the draft declaration and draft programme of action

I. ELEMENTS MENTIONED FOR THE DRAFT DECLARATION

1. Under common challenges justifying the Summit, the following were cited:

(a) National action and international cooperation are complementary and are required to address social development problems;

(b) A number of social problems and social tensions are threatening the world community;

(c) Need for a new social contract or social pact; need for a renewed common vision of social progress;

(d) Conviction that actions and remedies are possible;

(e) All actors on the national and international scene have a role to play, including individuals, civil society, private enterprise, the State and regional and international organizations;

(f) Dialogue and cooperation are the avenues for development;

(g) Persistence and intensification of poverty, unemployment, social conflict and violence; aggravation of inequities and inequalities;

(h) The risk of dual society and a dual international community;

(i) Effects of globalization; rapid social changes;

(j) Social and moral crisis in a number of societies;

(k) Need for an ethical perspective on human affairs, with dialogue and tolerance replacing violence, human dignity as a central value, and the spiritual, material and cultural aspects of the human condition developed harmoniously in a context of freedom and democracy.

2. The following goals, principles and policies (a world social development strategy) were mentioned:

(a) Development is an all-inclusive process;

(b) Social development, and particularly the eradication of poverty, the creation of employment opportunities and the strengthening of social integration, are a major priority of our time and are attainable goals through national actions and international cooperation;

(c) Social development as a condition for peace and security;

(d) Social development as a condition for economic development;

(e) Need for sustainable growth;

(f) Importance of population issues and demographic trends;

(g) The welfare of people, in all its aspects, should be the rationale and ultimate goal of all policies and measures at the national and international levels;

(h) Human dignity as a fundamental objective for development;

(i) Human security, based on solidarity at the national and international levels, as a key objective of the international community;

(j) The relation between the three core issues and human rights, including the right to development;

(k) The central role of women and their status as a yardstick to assess social development;

(l) The key role of education, training and access to knowledge;

(m) The meeting of fundamental needs (food, shelter, health);

(n) Access to information and technology; role and responsibility of image makers and media;

(o) The identification of priority areas;

(p) The setting of targets at the national, regional and perhaps international level, notably for poverty eradication.

3. Under follow-up to and responsibilities for commitment, the following were noted:

(a) Need for a code of ethics; importance of moral and spiritual dimensions of human beings and societies;

(b) Recognition that there are no ready-made blueprint solutions or comprehensive theories for development and social progress;

(c) Situation of least developed countries and of Africa;

(d) Situation of countries in transition (economies, social systems and values);

(e) Need to restore trust in institutions, including government; deleterious effects of corruption at all levels of society;

(f) Central role and responsibilities of national Governments;

(g) Need to build on successful policies and experience of national Governments;

(h) Need for diversified policies and measures;

(i) Differences in national conditions requiring differentiated responses;

(j) Role of individuals as citizens;

(k) Role of community organizations, civil society;

(l) International cooperation for enabling national responses;

(m) Need for mobilization of all resources (human, institutional) at national level;

(n) Poor and unemployed represent a waste of resources;

(o) Economic and social responsibilities of transnational corporations and other large institutions;

(p) Mobilization of resources for social development through the United Nations system and overall coherence of United Nations system efforts;

(q) Role of financial institutions;

(r) Need for an efficient monitoring procedure.

II. ELEMENTS MENTIONED FOR THE DRAFT PROGRAMME OF ACTION

4. The thrust of the programme of action is based on:

(a) The importance of people-centred and inclusive approaches to development;

(b) The interdependence of social and economic aspects of development;

(c) The need for development to be genuine and sustainable;

(d) The need to focus on underlying causes of problems; attempts should be made to prevent rather than alleviate problems;

(e) The centrality of human rights;

(f) The need for specific attention to women and children;

(g) The importance of empowerment;

(h) The need to concentrate on people and countries that are most disadvantaged or vulnerable.

5. It was also suggested that what is needed is a new concept of "human security". The traditional concept of security, focused primarily on the security of States and based mainly on military components, should be replaced by a broader concept that includes social, economic, environmental, cultural, religious and ethical aspects. In this definition, the personal security of individuals and communities, based on sufficient income, education, health and housing, should be given priority. Human security should be understood to be based on solidarity within societies; there should be no expression of fear of the poor, and social development must be considered a right of people and not simply a means to security.

6. The need to create a "world culture for social development" was suggested. Such a culture would be participatory in nature, transmit information to all its

members, and devote resources previously assigned to military purposes to investment in human resources.

7. It was suggested that poverty should be considered a challenge to all mankind, not just a problem of poor individuals or countries. There is a need for harmony among developed and developing countries to recognize their responsibility to the poor in the form of timely, sensitive and strategic support.

A. An enabling environment

8. A prerequisite for social development is social peace through social partnership.

9. An enabling environment should contain certain elements:

(a) Growth with social justice;

(b) A favourable international trade and financial environment;

(c) The need for debt reduction;

(d) The importance of national macroeconomic policies;

(e) Social dimension of macroeconomic adjustments;

(f) Discussion of taxation systems to enhance productive, long-term investments;

(g) The need to reconsider public expenditure priorities;

(h) The need to revise national accounting procedures to reflect more properly the social and environmental costs of economic decisions;

(i) The need for reliable and standardized indicators;

(j) The need to pay special attention to the dimensions of the problems in Africa and the least developed countries.

10. An enabling environment should not be confined to the United Nations system, but should also involve the international financial and trade institutions and other intergovernmental organizations.

11. An enabling environment is not just economic. Social and economic development must be sustainable, and the relationship between national strategies and the global environment must be considered.

B. The alleviation and reduction of poverty

12. In addressing the question of poverty, the long-term goal is the elimination of poverty in all countries; the alleviation and reduction of poverty are steps towards that long-term goal.

13. While programmes for alleviating and reducing poverty are undertaken primarily at the local and national levels, they depend on a favourable

international environment, including access to international trade and capital markets, fair prices for commodities and debt relief.

14. It must be recognized that the elimination of poverty is an ethical imperative.

15. Education and training are key conditions for the reduction of poverty. Efforts to reduce poverty need to focus on the root causes of poverty.

16. The development of a national anti-poverty programme must be a multidisciplinary integrated approach, including mobilization of public support, developing the legislative framework and policy direction, building institutions and capacity throughout civil society and establishing practical measures to increase opportunities.

17. Economic reform and structural adjustment programmes must include measures to ensure that the poor are not harmed by the economic and social disruptions caused.

18. The programme of action should take into account the different levels of poverty that exist in different countries.

19. Particular attention must be given to the least developed countries. The programme of action should take into account the African Common Position on Human and Social Development in Africa, presented by the Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Human Development (see A/CONF.166/PC/10 and Add.1).

20. The specific problems of countries in transition must also be addressed.

1. Mobilizing local, national, regional and international efforts to reduce poverty and promote equity

Improving distribution of wealth and income by various means, including taxation and public spending policies;

Improving income-generating opportunities for poor people, particularly in the private sector, through local savings and investment;

Empowering the poor, including through encouragement and support of self-help programmes;

Social emergency funds and social investment funds;

Ensuring participation of the poor in the planning and implementation of anti-poverty programmes, including through decentralization of public services;

Prioritizing and targeting specific groups, especially the poorest and most vulnerable, including through regional and sectoral programmes;

Protecting the rights of the poor as full citizens, including the right to democratic participation, and the right to organize and defend their interests;

Mobilization of public support and political will for anti-poverty programmes.

2. Strengthening basic social structures and services

Supporting the family as the basic social unit and primary source of social security;

Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of social services, including strengthening of social institutions and programme management;

Ensuring the widest possible availability of information on social services;

Eradicating illiteracy;

Ensuring universal access to quality education and training;

Ensuring universal access to health care, family planning, clean water and sanitation;

Ensuring universal access to sound and affordable housing, encouraging use of local materials;

Supporting families and informal community services.

3. Alleviation and reduction of poverty among women

Combating the feminization of poverty;

Ensuring that women have equal access to social services, particularly education and training, health, family planning and child care;

Ensuring women's equitable access to credit and other productive inputs.

4. Alleviating and reducing rural poverty

Land reform and redistribution;

Improving rural transport, water supplies and other infrastructure;

Improving availability of credit and agricultural inputs;

Improving rural markets;

Promoting food security at affordable prices through agricultural development;

Promoting non-agricultural production in rural areas, particularly through encouragement of entrepreneurship, small businesses and labour-intensive industry.

5. Reducing poverty in fragile ecosystems

Promoting sustainable development;

Increasing research on sustainable production techniques;

Employing people in conservation programmes.

6. Reducing urban poverty in developing countries

Improving conditions in the informal sector and for the working poor;

Promoting labour-intensive industry;

Improving public health, sanitation and shelter for the urban poor;

Improving conditions in spontaneous settlements;

Encouraging and supporting community self-help activities.

7. Strengthening social security policies and programmes

Developing alternatives to traditional welfare;

Improving conditions for the working poor;

Assisting single parents and their children;

Protecting children from abuse and exploitation;

Protecting the elderly, the disabled and other vulnerable groups;

Reintegrating drug addicts, alcoholics, delinquents, street children and others excluded from society.

8. Monitoring poverty and assessing anti-poverty programmes

Establishing practical indicators of poverty, particularly for the poorest of the poor;

Establishing indicators for food, education, health, housing and other basic needs;

Improving monitoring mechanisms at the local, national and international levels;

Improving the collection, analysis and dissemination of data and information.

9. Reducing poverty and rebuilding social structures in war-torn societies

Rebuilding social structures and institutions;

Rebuilding solidarity through education and culture.

C. Expansion of productive employment

21. In expanding productive employment, the long-term goal should be full, productive and freely chosen employment.

22. It should be recognized that expansion of employment is not the same as reduction of unemployment, particularly in view of a growing labour-force in many countries. Consideration may therefore need to be given to specific measures for reducing unemployment.

23. While programmes for expanding productive employment are undertaken primarily at the local and national levels, they depend on a favourable international environment, including access to international trade and capital markets, fair prices for commodities, technology transfer and debt relief.

24. Economic reform and structural adjustment programmes must take into account employment objectives.

25. Particular attention must be given to the least developed countries. The programme of action should take into account the African Common Position on Human and Social Development in Africa, presented by the Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Human Development (see A/CONF.166/PC/10 and Add.1).

26. The specific problems of countries in transition must also be addressed.

27. The programme of action should include mechanisms for exchange of national experience in job creation and on other employment issues.

1. Ensuring that economic growth creates jobs

Establishing a sound macroeconomic environment;

Improving the legislative and institutional framework for job creation;

Encouraging sound industrial relations practices;

Using fiscal policy to encourage job creation;

Reducing disincentives to hiring new workers, including unnecessary regulations.

2. Improving patterns of investment and economic activity

Improving access to international markets;

Encouraging private sector investment;

Promoting local savings and investment;

Promoting labour-intensive technologies and technologies that conserve natural resources and protect the environment.

3. Promoting small- and medium-sized enterprises

Providing support services for small- and medium-sized enterprises, including management training;

Encouraging and facilitating self-employment and entrepreneurship;

Promoting cooperatives;

Promoting artisanal industry.

4. Improving the quality of the workforce

Improving health care and nutrition;

Improving basic employment literacy;

Developing effective education and training programmes, including vocational training;

Adapting education and training to productive employment opportunities and to new technologies;

Developing and improving retraining programmes;

Involving private enterprise in education and training programmes.

5. Improving labour markets

Improving labour market information;

Strengthening employment services and job counselling;

Combining labour flexibility and worker mobility with economic security.

6. Promoting employment opportunities and advancement for women

Ensuring equality of opportunity in employment;

Improving access of women and girls to education and training;

Improving access of women to productive assets, particularly credit.

7. Improving employment opportunities for vulnerable groups

Reintegrating the long-term unemployed in the labour market;

Increasing employment opportunities and overcoming labour market disadvantages of young people;

Ensuring continuing employment opportunities for the elderly;

Targeting regions of concentrated unemployment.

8. Enhancing employment in the rural and informal sectors

Improving access to assets, including land, credit, technology and markets;

Constructing and maintaining infrastructure, particularly in rural areas;

Improving employment and working conditions in the informal sector;

Improving overall living and employment conditions in rural areas, in part to reduce rural-urban migration.

9. Protecting the rights of workers

Ensuring implementation of international conventions, including the freedom of association, the right to organize and collective bargaining, abolition of forced labour, equal remuneration and the elimination of discrimination in employment;

Improving employment security for workers in precarious, short-term and part-time jobs;

Eliminating abuses of child labour.

10. Strengthening dialogue between Governments, employers and workers

Strengthening workers' and employers' organizations;

Encouraging social partners to address jointly social issues relating to employment.

11. Integrating migrants into labour markets

12. Reducing mass unemployment

Establishing national unemployment thresholds for emergency programmes.

13. Pursuing new approaches to work and employment

Developing options for flexible voluntary working arrangements, such as job-sharing, work-sharing and flexible working hours;

Creating socially useful jobs such as services for the elderly, environmental protection and housing rehabilitation, possibly supported by fiscal incentives.

D. Enhancing social integration

1. Integration through shared values (see draft declaration)

2. Promoting equality of opportunity

Access to the institutions of society; ensuring justice and the rule of law;

Access to information and to knowledge;

Access to credit and property.

3. Counteracting social exclusion

There should be a universal recognition of the unacceptability of social exclusion;

The task must be to identify and remove the barriers to social integration;

There is a need to strengthen community structures and networks.

4. Bringing government closer to the people; new systems of governance

Empowering people is a central conceptual framework for social integration; an "agenda for people" is required;

Decentralization;

Open, accessible and accountable institutions.

5. Supporting and encouraging the organizations of civil society

Promoting community organizations and action;

Encouraging the role and contributions of non-governmental organizations, particularly to define, develop and implement programmes at the grass roots;

Recognizing the role of the private sector in providing social services;

Recognizing the important role of the media in transmitting information and forming values, effective and free institutions are required. At the same time, concern must be expressed about and attention given to its potential for disseminating "anti-values".

6. Providing for human needs: investing in people

Ensuring access to education and information for all by improving and ensuring the quality and relevance of education and the training of teachers, eliminating discrimination in provision of education, and ensuring that education reflects basic shared values, such as tolerance and peace;

Ensuring access to health.

7. Gender equity and the empowerment of women

The status of women in a society is a measure of its development;

There is need to empower women within families, communities and societies;

Women should be ensured full participation at all levels of decision-making;

There is a special need to ensure that women have access to productive resources such as credit and property;

Targeting incentives to enhance the economic role of women;

The multiplier effect of "investments in women".

8. Recognizing and supporting the family

Families provide basic stability, social cohesion and a bridge between the individual and the community;

Families are vital for transmitting cultural and social values.

9. Treatment of minorities

Ethnic, religious and racial minorities;

Indigenous peoples;

Migrants;

Refugees;

Foreigners;

Displaced persons.

28. The fundamental shared values must apply equally to all members of society, and services should be provided on an equal basis to all members of society.

10. Empowering the marginalized and securing the advancement of people with special needs

People with disabilities;

Youth;

The elderly;

Children - survivability, protection and development;

"The permanently excluded", including the homeless, alcoholics, drug abusers, etc.;

War victims, especially women and children, as well as war invalids.

29. There is a need to identify better the groups that are marginalized and to establish structures to integrate them.

11. Special situation of certain countries

Least developed countries;

Africa;

Countries in transition;

Countries suffering from war and civil strife - their need for policies of rehabilitation and reconciliation and for international cooperation;

Countries affected by natural disaster.

12. Implementation

30. It is important to recognize the body of existing international conventions, treaties, agreements, declarations and programmes of action in the area of social development and social integration. The first task should be to seek wider ratification and better implementation of these existing instruments.

31. Policies should seek to empower all groups and individuals in society. Policies and programmes should strive to be cost-effective and efficient, concentrating on improving social returns. It is essential to identify and ensure the provision of adequate resources. The social impact of international development assistance and, specifically, of policies for structural adjustment, should be taken into greater consideration. Social policy should strive to integrate the marginalized individuals and groups and not merely maintain them in their marginal situations. Planning strategies should adopt a "bottom-up" approach.

32. There is general consensus on the need to define a framework for social integration. Social development is a dynamic, continuous process that should not be constricted by status definitions.

E. Implementation and follow-up; role of the United Nations system and financial institutions

33. In addition to the policy options addressed to Governments and other national institutions and the identification of priorities for international cooperative action, the draft programme of action should contain more specific recommendations for concrete actions by the various bodies of the United Nations system, including the international financial institutions. These elements should respond to the General Assembly objective to make recommendations regarding more effective action by the United Nations system in the sphere of social development - in particular, measures and policies for the revitalization of the Commission for Social Development.

34. The United Nations system, including the international financial institutions, should give higher priority to social development, and consideration should be given to reallocating resources to social development activities within the United Nations system. Clear targets should be set for social development activities, and consideration should be given to ways to increase the resources available for those activities.

35. Activities of the United Nations system in the field of social development should be people-centred and should give priority to the needs of the poor.

36. Activities of the United Nations system in the field of social development should concentrate on supporting national and local efforts, including those of civil society. Consideration should be given to the preparation of studies and data in support of national decision-making.

37. Consideration should be given to enhancing the capacity of the United Nations system better to assist States in addressing their social problems, with emphasis on strengthening existing institutions and programmes rather than creating new bodies.

38. United Nations institutions and programmes should be made more coherent, efficient and effective.

39. The draft programme should include measures for improving the coordination of social development activities within the United Nations system, with particular attention to coordinating the activities of the international financial institutions with those of the rest of the system.

40. Consideration should be given to mechanisms to improve the coordination of the United Nations system with other international, regional and national organizations, including the regional development banks, in the field of social development.

41. The draft programme of action should include mechanisms for international monitoring of its implementation.

42. The draft programme should take into account existing agreements and commitments, including the results of and preparations for other United Nations conferences and events, including the World Summit for Children, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the World Conference on Human Rights, the International Year of the Family, the International Conference on Population and Development, and the Fourth World Conference on Women. The Agenda for Peace and the Agenda for Development should also be taken into account.

43. The draft programme should take into account the various social development activities within the United Nations system and should consider how the various agencies can best contribute to the implementation of the programme of action. Particular attention should be paid to the crucial role of ILO and the Bretton Woods institutions.

44. Consideration should be given to means for taking social needs and social costs into account in the design and implementation of economic reform and structural adjustment programmes.

45. Consideration should be given to achieving a better balance between the resources of the United Nations available for peace-keeping and the resources available for social development.

46. The draft programme should consider how the Economic and Social Council could improve its role in the coordination and oversight of United Nations economic and social activities, how it could further develop the concept of human security, and how it could cooperate more closely with the Security Council.

47. Consideration should be given to expanding the terms of reference of ECE to include matters of social policy and social development.

48. The organizations of the United Nations system should be encouraged to participate actively in the preparatory process and in the follow-up to the Summit.